

HORTICULTURAL BOARD

Adopts Regulations for the Care of Orchards.

FORMULAE FOR SPRAYING MIXTURES, WITH SUGGESTIONS.

Teachers in the Public Schools Requested to Instruct in the Elementary Principles of Plant Growth—The Local Nurseries.

It was a busy day for the state board of horticulture yesterday. Rules and regulations for disinfecting orchards were formulated and passed. Besides these several resolutions defining the attitude of the board were considered and the season's work is now fairly inaugurated. Here are the rules as adopted:

RULES AND FORMULAE FOR ORCHARD DISINFECTING.

Rule 1—All diseases or decayed branches or rubbish or debris harboring insects of any description or fungus growth shall be removed from orchard grounds and destroyed by burning; also all decayed and fallen fruit shall be removed at least once each week from the orchard.

Rule 2—Any and all fruit trees, vines, shrubs or bushes that may be found to be infested with the codling moth, tent caterpillar, pear slug, or any other leaf eating or biting insect, the larvae or pupae thereof shall be disinfected by spraying without delay and within the limit of time set by any inspector, with the solution as prescribed in formulae No. 1 (Paris green).

Such spraying shall be repeated every 15 days from and after the first spraying until within 20 days of harvesting such fruit.

Rule 3—Any and all fruit trees, vines, shrubs or bushes found to be infested with any form of sucking insect, or growth such as leaf blight, twig blight, or mildew of the bark leaf or fruit shall be sprayed without delay and within the limit of time set by any inspector with the solution as prescribed in formulae No. 2 (Bordeaux mixture).

Such spraying shall be repeated every 15 days from and after the first spraying until within 20 days of harvesting such fruit.

Rule 4—Any fruit trees, shrubs, bushes or vines found to be infested with any scale insect shall be sprayed with the solution as prescribed in formulae No. 4 (resin wash). Such spraying shall be repeated as often as may be considered necessary by the inspector of the district where such scale insects may be found.

Rule 5—Any and all fruit trees whether in orchard or nursery within the state, found to be infested with diseases known as peach yellows or peach rosette shall be destroyed by burning as soon as such diseases or diseases may be determined to exist. Destruction of such infected trees shall be carried out upon the order of any member of the state board of horticulture or of any county fruit tree inspector as provided by the horticultural law of Utah.

Rule 6—In accordance with section 11 of the horticultural law, any county

inspector finding nursery stock within this state whether imported or home grown, shall carefully examine such stock as to the presence of injurious insects or diseases. In the event of any such insects or diseases being found such nursery stock shall be disinfected as ordered by such county inspector before being sold or offered for sale or shipped from such nursery grounds.

FORMULAE AS NOTED ABOVE.

No. 1. Paris Green—Mix one pound of Paris green with an equal amount of flour; add sufficient water to form a thick paste, stirring until all lumps are mixed; dilute in 200 gallons of water; add four pounds of lime, slaked to a thin paste; stir thoroughly and strain before using.

No. 2. Bordeaux Mixture—Finely pulverize six pounds of copper sulphate and dissolve it in two gallons of hot water; add to this fourteen gallons of water. Slake four pounds of fresh lime into a thin paste; stir until cool and then thoroughly mix the copper sulphate solution with the lime; to the mixture add water to make 40 gallons. Strain the mixture carefully. Double the above strength of this solution may be used without injury to the foliage, and the mixture of copper and lime in the form of thin paste makes an effective wash for the trunks of old trees.

No. 3. Kerosene Emulsion—Dissolve one-half pound of hard soap (do not use resin soap) in one gallon of hot water; while still hot add two gallons of kerosene; stir violently until the mixture takes on the appearance of whipped cream. Dilute with fifteen times as much water. Skimmed milk may be used as a substitute for the soap in making the emulsion, using one gallon of hot milk to two gallons of kerosene, stirring the same as when soap is used; add water as above.

No. 4. Resin Wash—Resin, 20 pounds; caustic soda (75 per cent), five pounds; fish oil, two, and one-half pints; water to make 100 gallons.

Ordinary commercial resin is used, and the caustic soda is that put up for soap establishments in large 200 pound drums. Smaller quantities may be obtained at soap factories, or the granulated caustic soda (98 per cent used) three and one-half pounds of the latter being the equivalent of five pounds of the former. Place these substances with the oil in a kettle with water to cover them to a depth of three or four inches. Boil for one or two hours, making occasional additions of water, or until the compound resembles very thick black coffee. Dilute to one-third the final bulk with hot water, or with cold water added slowly over the fire, making a stock mixture, to be diluted to the full amount as used. When spraying the mixture should be perfectly fluid, without sediment, and should appear in the stock mixture reheating should be resorted to.

As a winter wash for scale insects, and particularly for the more resistant San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*), stronger washes are necessary. In southern California, for this latter insect, the equivalent of a dilution one-third less, or 66-2-3 gallons instead of 100, has been giving very good satisfaction.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

In the preparation of the Bordeaux mixture care should be observed to use either an earthen or wooden vessel. The mixture will ruin a vessel of metal. Satisfactory results in spraying depend upon the careful performance of the work. Carelessness will result in dissatisfaction. A good pump and plenty of hose, extension pipe and fine nozzle are essentials.

The most experienced and successful sprayers in Utah are unanimous in the opinion that the spraying should be continued throughout the season, or at least up to Aug. 25.

Cleanliness is the first step toward orchard disinfection. All diseased trees are sources of great production of worms and fungus. Sunlight is one of the best disinfectants.

In order to catch all early insects it is recommended that all fruit trees be sprayed once with a combination of

You may be interested to know that we sell other articles under the standard of *Schilling's Best* besides tea.

Our "standard" is: such tea, coffee, soda, spices, extracts, and baking-powder as you would ask us to make for you if you knew the facts.

Most grocers in San Francisco have the tea; only a few have the other commodities as yet.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco

Bordeaux mixture and Paris green before blossoming and again with Paris green immediately after blossoms fall.

THOMAS JUDD, President.

O. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Vice-President.

J. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Among the resolutions passed was the following:

"Resolved, that the teachers in the public schools of Utah be requested to teach, as far as consistent with their position, the elementary principles of plant growth, leading as far as possible to the propagation of trees, vines and bushes, including the processes of pruning and budding of useful fruits, flowers and shrubs."

This was followed by another:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this board the general public is made acquainted with the best rules and formulas for orchard disinfection through stations and consequently there is no occasion for orchardists to patronize vendors or proprietors of patented compounds for exterminating insects."

"It is urged that all who are interested in progressive horticultural methods should secure the bulletins which are distributed free by the various experiment stations and by the department of agriculture at Washington."

LOCAL NURSERIES.

One of the most important matters the board has had under consideration has been to urge the fruit growers to select their stock from the local nurseries. In line with this the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, that it is the unanimous opinion of the board that the best interests of the fruit growers of Utah demand that all nursery stock planted in this state be propagated and grown in Utah; also that the individual members of this board use their best endeavors to persuade the farmers and orchardists of Utah to patronize only such nurseries as propagate exclusively all stock offered for sale, excepting that all imported stock be labeled as such, giving in each instance the location of nurseries propagating the same."

The board finished up its work about 6 o'clock and adjourned, subject to call of the chair.

Patience Excursion to Ogden, Friday, 9th.

Only \$1 for the round trip via the Oregon Short Line. Special train at 6 p. m. Returning, leaving Ogden after the opera. Tickets, including performance, \$1.50.

The Talk of the Town Is Z. C. M. I.'s shoe sale.

DRAIN CANAL STOPPED

Edward Home Gets a Temporary Injunction Against the City.

INTER-MOUNTAIN SALT CO.

SUED BY GEORGE ALLGOOD FOR \$2,000 DAMAGES.

Lewis Burningham on Trial For Forfeiture—Joseph Braun Found Guilty of Cattle Stealing—Pennsylvania Smelter Company Authorized to Issue Receiver's Certificate For \$50,000—Firemen Dismiss Their Suits Against the City—Court Notes.

Edward Home yesterday entered suit in the Third district court against Salt Lake City and Watermaster Wilken praying for an injunction to prevent the defendants from constructing a certain drain canal.

In the complaint it is alleged that the plaintiff is the owner of certain premises on Ninth West street, and that he is also the owner of an equitable easement in and over the whole of Ninth West street, and especially over that part of the same upon which plaintiff's premises abut, between Fourth and Fifth North streets; that the city has entered upon the said street and commenced to dig a canal along the center of Ninth West street from the intersection of North Temple street for the distance of about a mile, same to be used to carry off surface water.

Plaintiff further alleges that the city has no authority to use the public street in any such way, and that the construction of the canal is unnecessary and is not an improvement, and further that if it is constructed it will damage the plaintiff's premises to the extent of \$2,500.

Judge Hiles issued an order for the city to show cause on April 17 why the temporary restraining order issued should not be made permanent.

BRAUN FOUND GUILTY.

The Jury Declares He Did Steal Widow Mackey's Cows.

The case of grand larceny against Joseph Braun, charged with stealing two cows from Mrs. Sarah Mackey, in Dec. 17 last, reached the jury about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Judge Norrell's court and a verdict of guilty was returned and Monday morning was set as time for passing sentence.

WANTS \$2,000 DAMAGES.

Claims Duct from the Salt Works Injured His Property.

Judge Hiles was occupied yesterday in hearing the case of George Allgood against the Inter-Mountain Salt company, in which the plaintiff sought to recover \$2,000 damages, alleging that he was and is the owner of a piece of land near the works of the defendant company; that he improved the land, planted trees on it and erected a dwelling house and intended the remainder of the land for residence purposes, but the defendant company allowed to be emitted from their works noxious vapors and fine particles of salt and dust in such quantity that the trees were killed and the atmosphere rendered so unhealthy that people would not live there. Plaintiff alleges his property

prior to the acts of the salt works complained of, was worth \$2,500, but now is only worth \$500, and plaintiff prays for \$2,000 damages and an injunction preventing the defendants from continuing to allow the dust and fine particles of salt to be emitted from their works. Messrs. Moyle, Zane & Costigan appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Richards & Richards for the defendants.

The trial was in progress when court adjourned until this morning.

FORNICATION CASES.

Lewis L. Burningham on Trial on That Charge.

Lewis L. Burningham was put on trial yesterday afternoon before Judge Norrell and a jury on the charge of fornication, alleged to have been committed on March 9, 1895, with Amanda McDaniel, an unmarried woman. Assistant County Attorney Putnam prosecuted and Attorney Frank R. Margetts defended the accused, who until recently lived at Bountiful.

The prosecution claimed that Burningham and the woman had been unlawfully cohabiting and that the defendant was the father of a child born to the woman about two years ago. Burningham is a bright looking young fellow and the woman is considerably his senior and a widow with three children besides the one she claims that Burningham is the father of. Mrs. McDaniel said that the act was committed under a promise of marriage and that she and the defendant had been living together for some time, but the defendant broke his promise and went off and married another woman.

Mrs. McDaniel was the first witness put on the stand and Attorney Putnam in examining her asked questions tending to prove the cohabitation prior to the time the wrongful act is alleged to have taken place.

Attorney Margetts objected on the ground that the prosecution must confine its examination to the time and the offense alleged in the indictment, and counsel made an argument on the point.

The prosecution desired time to cite authorities to controvert the argument of Mr. Margetts and for this purpose court adjourned until this morning, when the hearing will be proceeded with.

WILL ISSUE CERTIFICATES.

Court Gives Authority to Receiver of the Pennsylvania Smeltering Co.

F. H. Officer, the receiver of the Pennsylvania Smeltering company, was yesterday authorized by Judge Cherry to make contracts for a period not exceeding 12 months for ores, fueling material and supplies needed to run the smelter and also to make repairs to the machinery at a cost not exceeding \$3,000.

The receiver was also authorized to borrow \$50,000 for the purpose of running the business and to issue receiver's certificates for the same, which will be a first lien on the property.

Firemen's Cases Dismissed.

On motion of Attorney Joseph Lippman the cases of Firemen Mowers, Gilbert, McMullen and Clark against Salt Lake City were dismissed. The plaintiffs sued to recover \$4,000 for wages during the time they were unlawfully suspended from service in the fire department and a compromise having been effected some days ago the cases were dismissed.

The Brick Kiln Case.

The hearing of the case of the Utah Portland Cement company against the Centerville Brick Kiln company, was resumed yesterday before Judge Cherry and the jury was still proceeding when court adjourned until this morning. The plaintiff sued to recover \$15,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the defendants furnishing

a defective kiln which did not work so as to make good brick.

Alleged Horse Thieves.

Henry Davis and J. W. Burdell were arrested on a complaint sworn to by Deputy Sheriff A. J. Burt, charging him with grand larceny, for stealing from Arthur Sedley two horses worth \$50 each, a set of harness worth \$20, a buggy worth \$80 and a whip, lap robes etc., worth \$4.25.

They were arraigned before Justice Margetts, pleaded not guilty and were held in bonds of \$800 each pending the preliminary hearing on Tuesday next. Failing to obtain sureties on the bond they were placed in the county jail.

Court Notes.

The American Type Founders company has entered suit in the Third district court against McLeod & Paulson and Scipio A. Kenner to recover \$745.20 alleged to be due on promissory notes secured by a chattel mortgage on a printing plant.

Judge Cherry will make a setting of cases tomorrow for trial from April 15 to April 20 both inclusive. A jury list for service at the April term will also be drawn on Saturday afternoon.

The Burningham case now on trial before Judge Norrell is the last criminal case on the calendar for the term of court and the jurors in attendance in the criminal division of the district court were all excused for the term except those engaged in the Burningham case.

"Success is the reward of merit," not of assumption. Popular appreciation is what tells in the long run. For 50 years people have been using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and today it is the blood-purifier most in favor with the public. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures.

Did You Ever Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at Z. C. M. I. drug dept.

EXCURSION TO LOGAN, SATURDAY.

Via the Oregon Short Line.

Fare for the round trip only \$3. Trains leave at 8 a. m. and special at 4 p. m. Tickets good returning until April 15.

SKINS ON FIRE

Skins on fire with torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humors, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Cuticura

Baby's Skin

Scalp and Hair purified and Refreshed by CUTICURA SOAP.

Flatulence is cured by Beecham's Pills.

BASS FOR BEAR RIVER.

COMMISSIONER SHARP IS NOW TAKING A SUPPLY.

Through the Courtesy of General Manager Bancroft They Will Be Shipped by Rail to a Point Near the Places Where They Are to Be Planted—The State Warden Believes They Will Do Well in All the Waters to Whence They Are Being Shipped.

State Fish and Game Warden Sharp returned from Utah lake yesterday, where he has been supervising the taking of black bass for the purpose of stocking the Bear River and Bear lake and several river waters.

Mr. Sharp says the work is progressing very nicely, and that it will be finished very soon. Through the kindness of Mr. Bancroft of the Oregon Short Line there will be no difficulty in delivering the bass. He has placed a baggage car at the disposal of the commissioner, which will hold 50 or 60 barrels into which the bass will be placed, the water in the same renewed as the journey proceeds, when needed, and the fish taken care of until their destination is reached.

It is the intention of the commissioner to be very careful of the fish as related to the stocking of these rivers. He will place a number in the Bear river, up through Cache county, where the stream is not as rapid or as muddy as in many places, where the spawners are likely to do well. The fish can be placed in Bear lake at a point eight miles from the railroad, but he has concluded to make a little longer drive in order to get the advantage of fresh water. Along the Snake there are small lakes which the bass will be placed in to spawn, and when the season is over, and the waters are cleared, the young fry will be turned into the river to flourish.

Commissioner Sharp says the fish which are being taken are very handsome specimens. In fact, some of them are almost too handsome. They are very large and look like toothsome morsels. The fish are in excellent condition owing to the food supply in Utah lake at present, and as they are peculiar to themselves when they have spawned, he has no doubt of their doing well in the other waters of the state.

The bass is a peculiar fish in this, that from the time they have spawned they will watch over the little ones until they are able to take care of themselves. In this they are different from the pike, pickerel and the trout, which manifest no concern for their young.

Mr. Sharp says if the seiners do not despoil the lakes of their common fish, the food supply for the bass will be constant and they will do well. Already the chubs are beginning to lay up in the high waters of the streams, where they multiply exceedingly and then come down to make food for the bass.

But if seiners are allowed to seine out all the big ones, the game fish are likely to run short of a food supply, and thus go to eating each other. A bass will not eat young bass, unless pressed for food.

Salt Lake City, March 6, 1897.—Mrs. Caroline Briggs, 1491 South Ninth street, East, writes the following statement for publication: "I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it to be a good blood purifier. It has given me a good appetite and made me feel better than I have felt for several years."

Hood's Pills are the only pills to be taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Beecham's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, sores, teeter, chapped hands, chubbliness, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. C. M. I. drug dept.

Flatulence is cured by Beecham's Pills.

THERE ARE FIGURES THAT LIE,

Notwithstanding the old saying that they Don't. Those Given Below Are Honest, However. They Refer to

Z. C. M. I. BIG SHOE SALE,

Which Begins on Monday Morning, and Will Run the Week, or as Long as the Goods Last. We Offer:

520 Pair of Men's Turner, Johnson & Murphy and Bannister Shoes, slightly out of style, regular retail price \$5, \$5.50 and \$6, for

\$2.95

92 Pair Ladies' Cloth Top. Kid, Fox, Patent Leather Tip; regular \$3.50, at

\$1.95

180 Pair Ladies' West End Juliet, Celebrated Laird, Schober & Co. make; regular price \$4.00, at

\$1.95

428 Pair Ladies' Oxfords, B, C and D widths; regular price \$2.00, at

95c.

Men's Wigwam Slippers, 50c

Ladies' " " 35c

Misses' " " 25c

SPECIAL NOTE:

All Sale Goods of Laird, Shober & Co. go at \$2.85; you all know the regular is \$5.00 and \$6.00.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.